REMARKS

Upon entry of this amendment, Claims 15-47 will be pending in this application. In view of the foregoing amendments and the following remarks, applicant respectfully requests consideration of the new Claims.

New Claims 15-47 are not anticipated or made obvious by, and further differentiate the claimed invention over the prior art of record. Elements that contribute to the Claims' novelty include, but are not limited to, the following.

Claim 15 recites the delivery of the encrypt/decrypt engine via a web page, encryption independent from the identity of the client. Ross requires dependence on the identity of the physical client. In the current invention, the encryption key is derived from the user of the client and not the physical client.

Claim 16 recites that the encryption key in the current invention is entered by the user and is independent of the identity of the physical client. Because there may be the possibility to confuse the physical client identity and the user client identity, clarification has been made

herein. It is quite clear from Fig. 8 that the invention has always been with respect to the user of the client and not the physical client itself.

Claim 17 recites delivery of stored data responsive to completion of a processing step.

Claim 18 recites storage of encrypted data followed by delivery of the stored data responsive to a request from either the original client or another client.

Claim 19 recites lower limits on the number of times a key must be transmitted. The crux of the invention is embodied herein, in that a de facto authentication takes place, because while the authentication information is not sent, the server can determine exactly the source of the data if and only if it can in fact decrypt the data. No prior art can be found where the authentication is tied explicitly to the ability to decrypt an encrypted text and not to a comparison of user identification tokens (username and password for example). Consequently, the shared key is only sent to the server one time and may never be sent to the client.

Laursen et al, (6,065,120) have a similar strategy, but in fact they utilize information about the user base on the client. The authentication and subsequently the encryption/decryption is tied to whether the user can identify themselves based on information that is transmitted.

Additionally, they explicitly state that the invention that we have here is excluded intentionally by their invention (page 3, line 1). Our invention, renders the username and password strong and is thus diametrically opposite to what they have invented.

Bodnar (6,061,790) proposes a system wherein two different keys are required for logging in and transmitting data. Additionally, Bodnar requires the client (page 10, last paragraph) to make use of client hardware to generate the encryption key. It would not be a trivial exercise to get our invention from this patent. Again. Bodner is concerned only with the transmission of ones own transmissions. We are of the opinion that it would be impossible to utilize Bodnar to send and receive email without the use of public/private key pairs that would need to be distribute. Also, it is clear from both Bodner and Ross, that identifying information on the server is used to authenticate and thus initiate the session (Bodner page 10 line 10, for example)

Claim 22 recites an encrypt/decrypt engine configured to operated independently of the identity of the client.

Claim 23 recites decryption and re-encryption of the data using a key of the server.

Claim 24 recites encryption of data for delivery responsive to the completion of a processing step. The encryption using the shared key or another shared key. Delivery may be to the client or another client.

Claim 25 is similar to Claim 24 except that operation is responsive to a request for the data.

Claims 25 and 26 include two possibilities for the source of a request for data.

Claim 28 recites the restriction of storage, of all data entered by the user on the client, to storage in encrypted form. Claim 28 also recites use of a key entered by the user for encryption.

Claim 29 recites use of a symmetric key.

Claim 31 is a method claim reciting use of a web page to deliver the encrypt/decrypt engine and reciting use of a shared key entered by a user.

Claims 32-36 include various methods of processing the data receive at the server.

Claims 37-41 recites a computer-readable medium comprising program instructions. The program instructions may execute methods of the invention possibly using the systems of the invention.

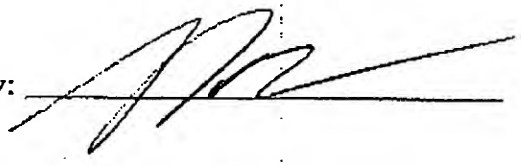
Claim 42 is a method claim including encryption of data independently of an identity of the client using a shared key entered by a user. Here it must be explicitly understood that the client is the device that communicates with a server, whereas, the user is the actual entity causing the client to perform work. Claim 42 adds considerable new novelty because the user is not tied to a specific client and, the authentication and data delivery is tied to the user and not the physical client.

Claim 43-47 include further details of the step of processing data decrypted at the server.

Conclusion

In specifying the invention, the Applicant has reviewed the prior art of Krajewski (5,590,199), Linehan (5,495,533), Diffie et al (5,371,794), Wobber et al (5,235,642), Lennon et al (4,193,131), Barnes et al (5,970,475), Smithies et,al (6,091,835), Ross (5,812,671) and others. None of these would preclude the current invention from being allowed.

The Applicant respectfully request a Notice of Allowability. If the Examiner has questions regarding the case, the Examiner is invited to contact Applicant's undersigned representative at the number given below.

Dated: September 27, 2002 By: 

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Appendix showing changes to the Specification.

On page 6 starting at line 14:

Referring now to FIG. 1, a schematic diagram illustrates a server 100 used to receive encrypted data from a sending client computer 102 and transmit encrypted data to a receiving client computer 104 through the Internet 106 using shared private keys. The sending client 102 and receiving client 104 share their own private key with the server 100, but do not share their private keys with anyone else.

On page 8 starting at line 6:

FIG. 5 is a block diagram of one embodiment of the non-volatile memory module 406 located within the clients 102, 104 of FIG. 4. The non-volatile memory 406 includes an encrypt/decrypt engine 502 for encrypting and decrypting data. The encrypt/decrypt engine 502 can also be stored in RAM 404. Excellent results can be obtained when the encrypt/decrypt engine is served up as a Java™ applet to the clients 102, 104. The Java™ applet can be served up with a web page from an email sent to the clients 102, 104, and then stored on their hard drive.

47. (New) The method of claim 43, wherein the step of processing the decrypted data includes the steps of:

processing the data according to an instruction of the user;

re-encrypting the processed data using the user's shared key; and

sending the re-encrypted processed data to the user.